

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:
T.T. London 2a. 414d.
On Demand 2a. 4.5-16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR.

Barometer 30.11.

February 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 59
Humidity 52 65

February 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 58
Humidity 57 57

7576 日一月一

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1917.

五界通 號二月二英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
436 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY'S NEW THREATS.

RUTHLESS SUBMARINING DECIDED UPON.

AMERICA AND HOLLAND GRAVELY CONCERNED.

London, February 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the text of the German Note to America, which has been published, expresses agreement by Germany, to a great extent, with President Wilson's wishes and principles, but regrets that the attitude of her enemies renders impossible a realization of those sublime aims immediately.

The plans of the Central Powers were not aimed at the destruction or subjugation of their enemies, and were quite compatible with the rights of other nations, and especially of Belgium, which, as the German Chancellor declared a few weeks ago, Germany never intended to annex, but solely wanted to take the precaution that Belgium, with whom Germany desires to live in good and neighbourly relations, should not be used by the enemy for hostile designs.

For two and a half years England has misused her naval power in a wicked attempt to force Germany into submission by hunger, and she persists in a starvation war which does not hit the fighting forces of her opponent, but forces women and children, the sick and the old, to suffer grievous privations, which are endangering the people's strength. Thus the British lust for power cold-bloodedly increases the suffering of the world without regard to law, humanity, or protests from severely prejudiced neutral nations, after an attempt to reach an understanding which was answered by an enemy announcement that intensified the war. The Government must continue the battle forced upon it now for existence, with all its weapons, and must therefore abandon all limitations which it has up to the present imposed upon itself in the employment of its fighting weapons, trusting that the American people and Government will not close its eyes to the reason for this resolution and for its necessity.

The German Government hopes that the United States will appreciate the new state of affairs from the high standpoint of impartiality, and will also help to prevent further misery and avoidable sacrifices of human lives.

The Note expresses the expectation that the American Government will warn American ships against entering the blockaded zones, and its subjects against entrusting passengers and goods to vessels trading in the harbours of the blockaded zones.

"The Moment Has Come."

London, February 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says:—In the course of a statement made in the Reichstag, the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg said:—"We cannot discuss the enemy's conditions, which could only be accepted by a totally defeated people. We are challenged to fight to the end. We accept the challenge, and stake everything. We shall be victorious."

The Chancellor declared that a most important fact was the number of Germany's submarines, which had very considerably increased, compared with last spring. Thereby a firm basis has been created throughout the world which had already caused Britain, France and Italy serious difficulties, which Germany firmly hoped to make unbearable by means of unrestricted submarine warfare.

He also pointed out the vital necessity of coal for the war, a question which, he declared, was critical in Italy and France, and which the German submarines will render more critical still. Moreover, especially as regarded England, there was the question of the supply of ore for munitions and timber for coal mines.

The Chancellor remarked that the submarine warfare had been pressed into its last acute stage. He admitted that last March, and again in September, he was opposed to unrestricted submarine warfare. The moment had not then come, "but to-day the moment has come when we, with the greatest prospect of success, can dare this enterprise. I am in agreement with the Supreme Army Command that ruthless submarine warfare will bring us nearer to a victorious peace."

Holland's Grave Anxiety.

London, February 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, competent circles regard Germany's announcement of ruthless submarine warfare with grave anxiety.

The Gravest Issue of the War.

London, February 1.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says the newspapers consider Germany's announcement of ruthless submarine warfare as the gravest issue of the war, and many urge the immediate severance of diplomatic relations.

Several papers, notably the *World*, are in favour of handing Count Berstorff his passport.

Mr. Asquith's Confidence.

London, February 1.
Speaking at Ladybank, Mr. Asquith denounced the new German statement regarding submarine warfare. He admitted that the situation was grave, but said that the Navy, and measures such as the arming of merchantmen, and the acceleration and construction and allocation of tonnage resources of the Allies, were all being used in order to counter the campaign.

New York Harbour Closed.

London, February 1.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the harbour was closed last evening, all departures being forbidden, and a torpedo-boat stopping all arrivals at the quarantine island.

It is believed that German merchantmen are preparing to dash out to sea. Police are guarding the docks, where five Hamburg-American liners are interned.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY'S NEW THREATS.

"Declaration of War Against the United States."

London, February 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the *World* characterizes the German Note as, in effect, a declaration of war against the United States. It says that President Wilson must carry out the terms of his own ultimatum so swiftly that Berlin can have no excuse for misunderstanding the purpose and policy of the United States, and that thereafter the United States must adopt the measures necessary to protect the lives and property of its citizens on the high seas. "If this means war on Germany, so be it."

The other newspapers print similar comments. They agreed that Germany's new war-like order is a counsel of desperation, and is insulting and intolerable.

German Military Confidence.

Later.
The German Chancellor, in the course of his speech in the Reichstag, said the Entente's difficulties were being rendered more acute by the increased lack of cargo space, in respect of which time, and submarines and cruiser warfare, had prepared the ground for a decisive blow to be asserted, while the disadvantages to Germany therefrom had correspondingly decreased since last spring. He continued:—"General von Hindenburg a few days ago described the situation to me as follows:—"Our front is firm on all sides. We have everywhere requisite reserves. The spirit of our troops is good. I am confident that the military situation as a whole permits us to accept all the consequences of unrestricted submarine warfare, and as this in all circumstances is a means to injure our enemies most grievously, it must begin."

Spanish Carefulness.

London, February 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that after the Cabinet had discussed the German Note, the Minister of the Interior conferred with the editors of newspapers and communicated to them the contents of the Note. He added that in view of the necessity of defending Spanish neutrality, and in view of the gravity of the situation, he appealed to the patriotism of them all to observe a discreet composure, as he feared that when the purport of the Note, which meant the interruption of foreign trade and grave internal dislocation, became known, disorders might occur, particularly in the eastern districts. The Note also made it necessary to prevent all unnecessary consumption of commodities.

Hospital Ship Route.

London, February 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the German Memorandum states that the route from the west and south of France to the west of England will remain free for hospital ships.

Spain Waiting for America.

London, February 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that the newspapers declare that the new submarine policy threatens Spain with hunger and ruin. They significantly remark that they are waiting to see what the United States will do.

Holland's Interests.

London, February 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Dutch Press dwells on the risks of cutting off sea-borne imports and exports and causing an entire paralysis of industry through Germany's latest threat.

Telegrams state that Germany is resorting to this new and desperate action because she is aware that she cannot win. The time has come, now or never, when Holland must seriously ask where her interests lie. The safest reply thereto is not doubtful—the Allies are fighting for the freedom of our country.

The *Hansablad* associates the recent rumours of German troop concentration in the fortifications on Holland's eastern frontier with the new German measure, and deduces that Germany is convinced that Holland will be forced to take up arms.

America Takes Action.

London, February 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, President Wilson and Mr. Lansing conferred for an hour, after which it became known that the Government had already begun to formulate definite steps on the question of submarine warfare.

The situation is regarded as most grave, and it is intimated that some kind of action has already been taken of a nature not yet indicated.

Effect on American Stock Market.

London, February 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the cotton market, on opening, experienced an unprecedented break, but recovered later.

The stock markets were similarly affected by the wildest selling since the war.

APPEAL TO FARMERS.

London, February 1.
Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, speaking at Maidstone on the fixing of product prices, appealed to farmers to cultivate to the greatest extent so as to induce India, Egypt and the Dominions to follow their example, to sacrifice war profits, and to enter into a great movement whereby we shall be able to snap our fingers at Chicago speculation.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Aerial Activity.

London, February 1.
A French communiqué says that a French air squadron bombed railway stations and depots at Garchy and Voyennes, and bivouacs east of Noyon.

A French aeroplane gun fired fifty shells on cantonments at Meaux, Saint-Nicolas, and Herly, on the Somme.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Further Successes Recorded.

London, February 1.
A Russian wireless official message says:—"Despite asphyxiating gas and frost, we cleared the enemy out of the Kalnecem high road and re-occupied trenches.

We frustrated on Wednesday three attacks against the heights eastward of Jakobeni, having taken prisoners there on Tuesday of more than a thousand.

MORE SINKINGS.

London, February 1.
The sinking of the following steamers is announced:—Cambrian Range (British), Foxjodouro (Portuguese), Argo and Hallbjorerg (Norwegian), a British trawler and a Danish schooner.

The Cambrian Range was sunk by a German raider before January 17.

RUSSIAN NAVAL CAPTURES.

London, February 1.
A Russian wireless official message says:—"Our warships captured five boats near Antolia."

TURKEY AND THE ARABIC LANGUAGE.

London, January 31.
Reuter learns that the Turks are trying to suppress the Arabic language, and also to eliminate Arabic from the Mohammedan religion by introducing non-Arabic prayers.

THE KING AND TERRITORIALS.

London, January 31.
His Majesty the King, in his letter to the Lords Lieutenant, referring to the Territorials, says:—"It is with much pleasure that I welcome this opportunity of thanking them with all my heart for their services."

MR. ASQUITH SPEAKS.

London, February 1.
Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Ladybank, said victory for the Allies was inevitable. The notion that the struggle was about to end in a stalemate was a mere dream. He urged all to subscribe to the utmost to the War Loan, and also the necessity of mobilising and organising labour.

On the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CLAN STEAMER A TOTAL WRECK.

London, January 31.
Lloyd's report that the steamer Clanshaw, which struck a mine and went ashore on 23rd inst. has since broken her back and is a total wreck. Her salvage has been abandoned.

MORE TURKISH BARBARITY.

London, January 31.
Reuter learns authoritatively that the Turks are deliberately endeavouring to exterminate the Arabs similarly as in the case of the Armenians. A military cordon surrounded the whole Lebanon keeping out food, with the result that half the population has died of hunger.

The Turks devastated Syria and Palestine and deported numerous illustrious Arab families, after hanging the leaders wholesale whether pro-Turk or anti-Turk.

Arab soldiers were sent to the worst fronts, and those who escaped conscription, deportation and hanging were forced to accommodate typhus-stricken Armenians.

GERMANY TO LOSE HER COLONIES.

London, January 31.
Mr. Walter Long, in a speech at a War Loan meeting held at Westminster Hall, said: "I speak with responsibility and as a representative of the Overseas Dominions, who are the pride and glory of the Empire to-day, when I say 'Let no man think the struggles whereby we acquired the German Colonies, have been fought in vain. Let no man think that these territories shall ever return to German rule.'"

SPANISH MAJOR'S INDISCRETION.

Madrid, January 31.
The Military Tribunal has abandoned the proceedings against Major Francisco, of the General Staff, for his alleged unnatural utterances; but the Captain General has ordered him two months' detention as a disciplinary measure.

(Continued on page 8).

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Among the forthcoming marriages announced are those of:

Mr. Benjamin R. Branch, Official Measurer, staying at the Hongkong Hotel, to Miss Henrietta A. Schmidt, of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Mr. Ernest M. Wood, of Canton, architect, to Miss Christina Gittins, of 75, The Peak.

Fleet Paymaster.

Staff-Paymaster A. E. Aylen, R.N., has been promoted to fleet paymaster. He became an assistant clerk on Jan. 15, 1893, and reached the staff-paymasters' list on Dec. 9, 1912. He served in the China War of 1900, and was landed with Captain Sir George Warrender for the relief of Peking, receiving the China medal and the Peking clasp. He qualified as a Russian interpreter in October, 1902, and as such accompanied the crews of the *Varig* and *Korei*, sunk at Chemulpo, from Hongkong to Colombo in the steamer *Nansang* in 1903.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Rivoli Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Union Waterboat Co.—Shareholders meeting, 11.30 a.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, February 5.
Piano Recital at Government House; 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 10.
Kowloon Land and Building Co.—Shareholders meeting, 11 a.m.
Hampshires' Estate and Finance Co.—Shareholders meeting, noon.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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ESTABLISHED 1884.The Undersigned AGENTS for
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to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
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AGENTS.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. Li Ho Fai, a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this Colony for many years.He has a good method of training Europeans
to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed
of first rate certificates of Chinese teacher.He has a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Cantonese.Those who intend learning the Chinese
language may apply to him at his office or direct to No.

100, Wellington Street, second floor.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

MATHER.—At Brondesbury, London on 1st February, 1917. Kate Huddleston Mather, age 62. Late of Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1917.

IMPERIAL SOCIALISM.

In the course of an interview, of which Rauter cabled through a summary a couple of days ago, Sir Starr Jameson is quoted as having expressed himself as being aghast to think how all past Governments had neglected to assist in the development of the Empire's vast wealth. The remark was made in connection with some considerations of the task which lies before the Empire Resources Development Committee, and it is one which re-echoes a feeling which many an Imperialist must have harboured for long years past. When we reflect on the great expanses of territory which have come under British control and dominion, in all quarters of the globe, the point inevitably asserts itself that, had we but willed it, we could have so utilised our inexhaustible resources as to have placed the Empire on an absolutely self-supporting basis. But, so far from following a policy of co-operation and true partnership between the various units constituting our overseas dominions, we have been all too content to allow foreign interests to step in and reap the rewards which rightfully are our own. One may be pardoned for wondering if Germany, had she been in possession of our enormous advantages, would have remained willing to rub along on such haphazard lines.

But in this regard, as in the case of many another short-coming which the war has revealed, we can afford to forget the past, provided we are prepared to aone for its mistakes. And that (if the scheme foreshadowed in the interview to which we have referred is put into effect) we are apparently resolved to do. The central idea of the new scheme, we are told, is the development of the State, by the State, for the State. To achieve that end, it is realised that financial considerations are bound to play a large and important part, for without money—and an almost unlimited supply of it—there can be small hope of developing the now unexploited potentialities of our far flung Empire. One cannot have read the summary of the interview noted without having been struck by the thought that what is contemplated is an even greater extension of the principles of socialism than has already been applied to internal and industrial conditions in the Mother Country. We see that idea plainly outlined in the statement that, for the present, the Committee is avoiding the antagonising of vested interests, "but it is believed to be feasible that existing individual enterprises, where involved, could participate as co-partners with the State upon an increased profits basis." Reading between the lines, one can detect a suggestion that the State is willing to co-operate with individual interests so long as such co-operation tends to the common good, but that, if necessary, and if it can secure the practical assistance of the people, it will not hesitate to put its foot down on profiteering combinations which exist solely for the benefit of those whose one aim in exploitation of the Empire's wealth is individual gain.

Already in land development, fisheries and the palm oil trade the Committee has prepared an excellent *prima facie* case favouring State development of those industries, and we may take it for granted that the principles upon which this conclusion is founded will, if found practicable, be applied in other industrial spheres as well. One point which we are particularly pleased to observe is that the probability is mentioned of arrangements being made for public investment in these State-aided industries on lines similar to the facilities available in connection with the War Loans. In this way, Britons can secure a personal stake in the Empire's wealth, and, with the security provided by Government backing, they need have no fears that their investments will be in jeopardy. The whole scheme appears to foreshadow a practical application of the best features of what is commonly termed socialism.

War Savings.

Yesterday we received, too late for publication, a letter from the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., which Company is undertaking the secretarial work in connection with the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association. The gist of the communication is that all money deposited with the Association will be invested in sterling or in Straits currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the time of investment, and repayment will be made in a like manner or in Hongkong dollars at the rate prevailing when such repayment is made. This clears up a point concerning which there appears to have been some measure of doubt, and, incidentally, it illustrates the great advantages which the Association offers to those who are seeking a safe and remunerative investment for any spare funds which they may possess, while being at the same time anxious to render practical assistance to the State for the successful prosecution of the war. The War Savings Association has been formed for the benefit of people of ordinary means, who, if they pass on to it any sum they wish to invest, will be relieved of the arrangement of all annoying details when it comes to seeking a beneficial outlet for money which would otherwise remain in the bank. All the work in connection with the scheme is gratuitously discharged, and, if the public of Hongkong does not utilise the Association to the extent which it should, then we may be pardoned for wondering what has become of its shrewdness or its patriotism.

More Threats.

Germany still persists in thinking to the very last that, by breathing forth threatenings and slaughter, she can intimidate the Allies. She forgets that it is only such people as her own that can be frightened out of, or into, a certain course. With the average man, a threat is positively the last deterrent in the world. Ask him nicely and politely to desist from a certain line of action, and it is quite possible that he may oblige; threaten him, and you merely put him on his mettle, and he scowls at you to make good your message. With the German it is the reverse. He is a born "blob" and therefore can himself easily be bluffed—and, as is customary with him, he measures other folk's scorn by his own bushel. Side by side with Germany's threats, too, comes her contemptible whining to the United States about Britain's "misuse" of sea power, and the consequent hunger among German women and children. There was a time when this pretty little story would have found America ready to swallow it; but is it wise now to talk of the sufferings of women and children to neutrals whose own women and children have been pitilessly drowned by German "asilors"?

The Answer.

It strikes us very forcibly that von Bethmann-Hollweg will not at home, of Mrs. Mather, widow of the late Mr. H. L. Mather, at one time in the Government Service in Hongkong. The deceased, who was about 62 years of age, was very well-known in Hongkong and the China coast generally, having resided for about 35 years in the Colony. About ten years ago she left Hongkong for home, and, with the exception of one trip out East, has lived there ever since. She has a son at the present time a chief engineer in Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's shipping service.

Barrack-stores Theft.
A lamp carrier, formerly employed at Wellington Barracks, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with breaking into the stores there. It was stated by Inspector Sim that in December last the stores were broken into, and on December 31, the same thing occurred. This time defendant was seen running away, and, although he got away, he dropped a key of the stores. Yesterday the defendant was seen in Wing Fung Street and was arrested. A quantity of stores was missing. Defendant admitted the offence and said the key was given him. His Worship sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT'S DONE WE PARTLY MAY COMPUTE BUT KNOW NOT WHAT'S RESIST- ED.—BUREAU.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.45/6d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 87th anniversary of the birth of the late Lord Salisbury.

Sir Matthew Nathan.
Sir Matthew Nathan has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions.

Long Service Medal.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to award to Company Sergeant Major Alfred John Mackie, H.E.V.C., the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

Fell Down Ship's Hold.
It has been reported to the Police that a coolie has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received through falling down the hold of a ship in the harbour.

Factory Fire.
At 11.30 yesterday morning, a small fire broke out at the Wei Kuitting Factory, Causeway Bay, owned by Messrs. Shaw, Toms and Co. The fire was extinguished by the employees, the damage being estimated at \$200.

Victoria Theatre.
Last night, for one night only, the Victoria Theatre screened a five-part film which has made a great sensation in America: "A Daughter of the People." To-night there is a complete change of programme, and further episodes of the popular picture: "The Iron Claw" will be shown.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mat. Bage, Gaid, \$75; Wesleyan Chinese Church, \$23.13; Rhenish Mission Church, \$10.

New Fellows of the R.C.I.

The following gentlemen have been elected non-resident Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute:—Mr. Joseph Gould, Hongkong; Mr. John E. Hall and Mr. David Jephson, Shanghai; Mr. Colin H. Miller, Federated Malay States; Mr. Edward Taswell Campbell, Java. Mrs. B. A. Gould, of Hongkong, has been elected an Associate of the Institute.

Theft of Needles.

Before Mr. J. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with "stealing 21 boxes of needles, each box containing 10,000 needles, and valued at \$32 each box. Defendant stole the time from his master's shop at 121, Queen's Road West, and sold them very much under price. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Four other men, charged with receiving, were remanded until Monday. Mr. Agasiz appears to prosecute.

The Late Mrs. Mather.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Mather, widow of the late Mr. H. L. Mather, at one time in the Government Service in Hongkong. The deceased, who was about 62 years of age, was very well-known in Hongkong and the China coast generally, having resided for about 35 years in the Colony. About ten years ago she left Hongkong for home, and, with the exception of one trip out East, has lived there ever since. She has a son at the present time a chief engineer in Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's shipping service.

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REVIEW.

THE RULES OF PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW. DE- TERMINING CAPACITY TO CONTRACT, by J. T. Chen. London: Stevens and Sons, Ltd. 1s. 6d.

The author of this little treatise, who, we understand, is shortly returning to the Colony, may be congratulated on a well-reasoned and conscientious attempt to reduce to something like precision the main principles of a subject which is, and perhaps must always to a certain extent remain, in a state of flux. The rules of "Private International Law" (so-called) are difficult to analyse and more difficult still to formulate, and the writer at the beginning at great pains to find a definition of legal "capacity," which (using rather shorter terms than the author's own) may be stated as a qualification conferred by law on the average citizen to bind himself in his relations with others.

This involves an extremely academic discussion of terms as well as of authorities, but a large portion of the book is devoted to the more particular, and to the lay reader (if such should care to approach the subject), rather more interesting consideration of "capacity tomorrow," and, incidentally, to the question whether marriage is or is not in its essence a contract; with the result that, though the author himself evidently inclines to the view that it is a "status" rather than a "contract," he finds it impossible to ignore the fact that in English law it is looked at very much in the light of a contract.

One of the chief principles emphasised by the writer, and it is a principle which there is a tendency sometimes to overlook, is that each country is entitled to regard or to disregard, at its absolute pleasure, the laws of foreign states (unless specifically bound by treaty) and if it chooses to adopt or to countenance, for any particular purpose, or for any particular occasion, the provision of a foreign code, it is not, in doing so, to be considered as holding itself bound by such foreign law, but rather as making such law its own for that purpose or for that occasion. The old theory of the "ubiquity of law"—meaning a personal status (a sort of "nimbus") that accompanied each person wherever he chose to wander, and in whatever community he might elect to settle himself, whether as a transient or a permanent member—has in modern times been entirely discredited, and the State is deemed free to deal with the status of each foreigner within its gates rather from the point of view of protecting its own subjects than from that of consideration of the rights of the foreigner himself attributed to him by his *lex patria*.

The book, perhaps, suffers from the attempt to compress within some 130 small pages the chief bearings of a subject which has been dealt with at much greater length by a considerable number of writers of eminence (Dicey, Foote, Maine, Phillimore, Story, Westlake and Wharton among modern writers); but criticism on this side is dispensed by the author's own disclaimer of any pretension that his treatment of the subject is exhaustive, and one is more inclined to applaud the courage of his attempt than to quarrel with any condensation of his argument, especially as one may assume that Mr. Cheng is writing in a language, and quoting from and criticising works written in a language, that is not his native tongue.

Having paid him this tribute, one may be pardoned for questioning the wisdom of his method in introducing into the body of his text quotations and references which, in a work of this kind, are usually relegated to the foot of each page. They form, sometimes, inconvenient parentheses, which break in awkwardly upon the sequence of the argument, as will be gathered from the fact that in one case a sentence is interrupted by a parenthesis which starts in the middle of one page and continues half-way down the next. However, this is not a serious blemish on a work which sets out to be a "treatise" rather than a book of

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

RACE SWEEPS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir.—The Police Reserve is sending out invitations to the public generally to attend at its Headquarters Club for Selling Sweeps for the forthcoming Race Meeting. I wonder if it has occurred to the Police Reserve Authorities that it is hardly the correct thing to run these sweeps when part of their duties is to stop gambling amongst the Chinese, and apart from laying themselves open to criticism, it does not appear to be the proper example to be expected from this force. Another point worthy of attention is that these sweeps may be the means of placing temptation in the way of the young men of small means, of which the Police Reserve is largely composed, and it may even lead to distress.

In one Club at least, pressure was brought to bear on the Committee to abandon similar selling sweeps, after having actually held a few drawings, on the contention that it was injurious to the morals of the younger members. Would not the holding of selling sweeps under the auspices of the Police Reserve be just as likely to have the same effect on their younger members?

Yours etc.

A FATHER.

Hongkong, Feb 2, 1917.

MEN'S CLUB.

An Enjoyable Entertainment.

Two hundred military men thoroughly enjoyed a splendid entertainment, which had been arranged for them at another social evening at the Men's Club on Wednesday. The programme, kindly provided by men from Mount Davis and Lyemun, went with its usual hearty swing from start to finish, and there was not a dull moment throughout. A very interesting turn was given by Sapper Cooke, H.E.V.C., who mystified and amused his audience by a series of very clever sleight-of-hand and card tricks. Other items of high merit were given by Gr. McQuade (violin), Gr. E. Jones (tenor), B.M. Wainwright (comic), Sgt. McGregor, B.E. (comic), and Dr. Cooper (comic), each of whom appeared twice during the evening and received an enthusiastic encore on each occasion. While all were good, it is impossible to pick out individuals for special mention. Accompaniments were ably played by Gr. Silcocks, from Mount Davis, and Cpl. Smith, from Lyemun. A gramophone and some excellent records, kindly lent by the Robinson Piano Co. and Mr. Mitchelmore, took the place of an orchestra, and the General Secretary of the Club, Cpl. R.A. Morris, acted as M.C. and received much valuable assistance from many efficient helpers, including Cpl. Holland, Cpl. Armstrong, Cpl. Jones, Pte. Cullis and others. The National Anthem and three cheers for the performers brought an enjoyable evening to an end.

As it has been found necessary to wind up this series of winter socials, a special concert, to mark their close, has been arranged for next Wednesday, February 7. The programme will begin at 7.30 with a Chinese acrobatic display, to be followed by star turns from start to finish. H.E. the Governor and H.E. Major-General F. Ventris have intimated their intention to be present, and it is hoped that many friends of the Men's Club will honour the occasion by their presence.

reference, and is not intended (presumably) for readers outside the legal profession.

The Table of Contents which prefaces the text, and the summary of the author's copulations which forms the first chapter, are excellent features, and the book may be commended to all who may desire an up-to-date statement of the rules now contained in the whole texture of his discourse, and he was certainly the first to introduce into our Senate the practice adopted in the American War by Mr. Burke, and continued by others, of long speeches, by which oratory has gained little and business less.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The late Sir Roland Vaughan Williams was one of the few survivors of the old school of English judges, says the *Daily News*. He combined in a rare degree legal erudition and a fine grasp of legal principles. He was at his best in unravelling the tangled skeins of a shady commercial or financial transaction, and his success in this direction may be gauged by the fear and dislike with which a certain type of financier regarded him. Unlike most judges, who are deeper men, he cultivated a fine carelessness of attire, and usually walked about in a loose shooting coat, with boots which suggested a not too prosperous farmer rather than a man of law, and a felt hat, which in those days was not fashionable. No-one, I believe, ever saw him carry a walking-stick or an umbrella. It would not have been easy for him, for he generally had his left hand deep in a waistcoat pocket. His likeness to a well-known picture of Reynolds was often remarked. At the Bar he was affectionately known as "Bony Poly."

Unconscious humour in places of worship does not always come from the pulpit, says the *Daily Chronicle*. At a church where the selection of the hymns formed part of the organist's duty, the feelings of the minister who had just delivered a fiery sermon upon "Hell" may be better imagined than described when, on its conclusion, the organist began to play the hymn tune "What must it be to be there?" Equally inappropriate to the occasion was the musical number selected to follow a tediously long sermon by the pastor (who was no orator), the anthem "Now it is high time to awake out of sleep."

One does not lightly criticise Mr. H. G. Wells, especially on his mechanical and scientific knowledge, remarks the same paper. There was however one amusing mistake—or perhaps a printer's error—in his most enlightening article on "Tanks." Talking of the possibility of the monster having to retire, Mr. Wells states: "It will then halt and spin slowly round, grinding out an area of desolation with a circumference equal to its length." Now, a body revolving on a pivot would describe a circumference equal to just over three times its length—3.1417 times to be more exact. Presumably Mr. Wells meant diameter and not circumference.

We get an amusing glimpse of life at Spencer House—the latest mansion placed at the disposal of the Government—in the letters of Lady Sarah Spencer, daughter of the second earl. In May 1898 Lady Sarah wrote from Spencer House to her brother: "The event of the greatest importance I know of to-day is the arrival and downing of a beautiful new carpet in the drawing room. It affords conversation to all the visitors, and afforded Mama an excuse for turning out Lord Bulkeley's great dog, whom he had brought with him, two very good efforts

LATE MR. OTTO KONG SING.

Appreciative References at the Supreme Court.

Before the usual business was proceeded with at the Summary Court this morning, since apologies were paid to the late Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who for very many years has been a familiar figure at these Friday morning sittings to fix the dates for pending cases.

The Chief Justice said:—Mr. Crown Solicitor and members of the legal profession,—Before proceeding with the work of the Court, I desire to say a few words to the Court with reference to the death of Mr. Otto Kong Sing. A week ago he was amongst us, apparently well and in the full pursuit of his work. Little did we think that that would be his last appearance in Court. He has practised for many years in the Colony, and my learned brother's experience enables him to speak with greater knowledge of Mr. Kong Sing than I can claim to do. He, however, frequently came before me in Chambers, and I desire to testify to his worth as a straightforward and conscientious advocate, and a most courteous man. He died at too early an age, but as most of us would desire to do, in harness. There is a sad gap in the ranks of the profession, and I desire to express genuine regret at his death.

Mr. Justice Gomperz said:—As one who has known Mr. Otto Kong Sing for many years, he having practised in this Court for about 15 years, my experience of him is such that I have regarded him as a personal friend. He was thoroughly well up in his work here, was clear-headed and fair-minded. He was an upright and honourable gentleman, and it will be difficult for the junior branch of the profession, to replace him. He will be greatly missed.

As Crown Solicitor, Mr. Wakeman first replied. He said:—We thank your Lordships for the remarks you have made on the sad death of Mr. Otto Kong Sing. As the representative of the Crown Solicitor's Office in this Court, it has been my privilege to work with Mr. O. Kong Sing, and I have always found him a most straightforward and honest gentleman, and one who has always upheld the best traditions of the profession.

Mr. E. J. Grist said:—As the senior solicitor present, might I be permitted, on behalf of myself and the other solicitors practising in this Court, to tender to your Lordships our thanks for the words which have fallen from your Lordships, which I sincerely endorse? I have known Mr. Otto Kong Sing personally ever since he came into the Colony, about 16 years ago. He was an upright, honourable, and straightforward gentleman, and through his loss, through his death, the Colony has lost one of the best types of solicitors.

SNATCHER PUNISHED.

Police Reservists Commended.

In a case in which a Chinese was charged with the larceny, from a small girl, of a gold-mounted rattan bangle, it was stated before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, that the girl was going upstairs at a house in Stanley Street, when the man pulled her down and snatched the bangle from her wrist. She called out and chase was given by P. O. (B) 68. The man made off along Des Voeux Road, and Chief Inspector Boylance, of the Police Reserve, who was on a tram-car and heard police whistles, jumped off the car and effected an arrest.

In sentencing the man to six months' hard labour, four hours' stocks and 10 strokes with the birch, Mr. Melbourne commended the constable for his action and said that Chief Inspector Boylance's conduct was also highly commendable. Had it not been for him, probably the man would never have been brought to justice.

THE COMING RACES.

A Larger Entry Than Last Year.

To-day we have received draft copies of the programme for the forthcoming Race Meeting. There is a very satisfactory entry, 43 stables being represented as compared with 39 last year, while the penalties total 110, against 104 twelve months ago.

For the Derby there are 30 entries, as against 23 last year, these being as follows:—

Messrs. Smith & Rose's Kid	10	12
Mr. Dynasty's King Ben	10	9
Mr. Ezra's Victory	11	1
Mr. Ezra's Iron Duke	11	7
Mr. Ezra's Warrior	11	4
Mr. Henry Humphrey's Town Mouse	10	9
Mr. Henry Humphrey's Brown Mouse	11	4
Mr. Henry Humphrey's Little Mouse	10	9
Mr. Ellis Kadocrie's Formentor Chief	11	1
Mr. Ellis Kadocrie's Essex Chief	10	12
Mr. Ellis Kadocrie's Russian Chief	10	9
Messrs. Logan and Bisto's Glorious Pearl	10	9
Messrs. Logan and Bisto's Louisiana Pearl	10	12
Messrs. Logan and Bisto's Bright Pearl	10	9
Mr. Mac's Black Prince	11	4
Mr. Mac's Banjo	11	1
Sir Paul's Victory Dahlia	11	1
Sir Paul's Owlward Dahlia	11	1
Sir Paul's Choice Dahlia	10	12
Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak	10	9
Mr. John Peel's Star of Doon	10	2
Mr. John Peel's Jacobite	11	1
Mr. Sores' Herolini	10	12
Mr. Sores' Warrioloi	10	12
Mr. Sores' Aerialini	10	12
Mr. Sores' Sincos	11	4
Mr. H. P. White's Hajj	10	12
Mr. H. P. White's Measur	11	1
Messrs. H. P. White and N. J. Stabb's Capilano	11	1
Messrs. H. P. White and N. J. Stabb's Foxtrot	10	12

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Musketry, Part 1, 1917 Course.

All recruits of No. 2 Company who have joined since Saturday, January 20, are warned to attend the range on Sunday next, February 4, leaving Blake Pier at 9 a.m. Section Commanders will warn their men accordingly.

Company Parades 5.30 p.m.

Uniform, helmets and spikes, and rifles.

Tuesday, February 6.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies and Ambulance Platoons.

Wednesday, February 7.—No. 1 Company and Maxim Gunners.

Thursday, February 8.—No. 2 Company and Band.

No exemption is to be granted from these parades except by the undersigned.

Inspection.

His Excellency the Governor will inspect all ranks on Saturday afternoon, February 10. Detailed Orders will be issued. No absence will be permitted except on the certificate of the Surgeon Superintendent.

Police School.

No Police School will sit during the week commencing Monday, February 5.

CRICKET.

K. C. C. v. Military Team.

At 2.30 p.m. on Saturday at King's Park, these teams meet.

The K. C. C. team will be:—H. Ovey, Dr. C. Forsyth, J. O. Fletcher, L. J. Blackburn, W. L. Weare, B. D. Evans, J. H. Mead, W. T. Elson, K. Macskill, J. V. Braga and E. J. Edwards.

Craigengower v. R. G. A.

The following will represent Craigengower against the R. G. A. to-morrow, on the Craigengower ground, commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—L. A. Rose, R. G. Southern, D. Goodall, B. W. Bradbury, F. G. Thompson, J. S. Graham, R. Peastonji, S. Jex, D. K. Kbras, J. D. Norris, and F. Schenkel.

SUSPICIOUS I.O.U.

Suggested Obfuscation of Figures.

At the Summary Court, this morning, the Chief Justice gave judgment in a case in which an Indian claimed the sum of \$95 for money lent.

His Lordship remarked:—I regard the I.O.U. as a very suspicious document, and I am not at all sure that some of the figures have not been obliterated. I shall refer the matter to the Crown Solicitor for his consideration.

Plaintiff:—May I not say something for myself?

His Lordship:—You may, but I want you to understand that I am not going to express any opinion. I shall leave the whole matter in the hands of the Crown Solicitor.

Plaintiff:—I swear as to the fact that I advanced the sum of \$95 to defendant. He took away the I.O.U. and filled it somewhere else. It was not written in my presence.

His Lordship:—The defendant says that he signed an I.O.U. for \$25 and that the figures have been altered. I shall adopt the course I have already stated, and shall give judgment for defendant with costs.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 7, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—

Detail.

On duty from the morning of Sunday the 4th February to the morning of Sunday the 11th February, H.K.V.R. Next for duty, "A" Coy. H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Evans-Jones.

Parades.

Monday, 5th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sgt. Osberry. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lce. Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 6th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sgt. Osberry. Dress: Drill order. "D" Coy. at the Peak Tramway Bridge on Kennedy Road at 4 p.m. for Musketry at the Miniature Range. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Wednesday, 7th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sgt. Osberry. Dress: Drill order. "D" Coy. at the Peak Tramway Bridge on Kennedy Road at 4 p.m. for Musketry at the Miniature Range. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Thursday, 8th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lce. Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Friday, 9th instant:—"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5 p.m.

Dress: Drill order. Semaphore Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lce. Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Saturday, 10th instant:—"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5 p.m.

Dress: Drill order. Semaphore Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lce. Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Sunday, 11th instant:—"A" and "B" Cos. Signalling and Machine Gun Sections on the Cricket Ground at 8.30 a.m. Drill order with topees.

Transfer.

No. 635 Pte. W. G. Ilagher is transferred from Coy. "A" Platoon No. IV Section 16 to Coy. "B" Platoon No. VI Section 8.

Pte. N. S. Brown having joined is allotted Corps No. 637 and posted to Coy. "A" Platoon No. I Section 1.

Pte. D. Murphy having joined is allotted Corps No. 638 and posted to Coy. "D".

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR.—TRY THEM.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

At Work Among Mine-Sweepers.

The collections at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday next will be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen, and the money will be earmarked for the support of chaplains and institutes for mine-sweepers at important bases at Home.

The crews of our warships, mine-sweeping trawlers, transports and merchant vessels, and the men of the Royal Naval Brigade in Holland are all cared for by the chaplains and other workers of the Society at its seamen's churches and institutes in 110 ports at Home and abroad. A sum of \$1,000 is needed at once for the support of chaplains and institutes for mine-sweepers at important bases.

SAKURA BEER.



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PINKETTES.

help you. They dispel Constipation, correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature.

Of all chemists, or 60 cents the pial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sz. Chuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they have now opened a Branch Office in Hotel Mansions, Hongkong. (Signed) Anderson, Meyer & Co. Ltd.

WANTED.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

HAUNTED BY PAIN!

Are your walking and sleeping hours haunted by the awful dread of the worse reality of bodily pain?

Headache, backache, toothache, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, sore throat, and other external aches and pains are quickly soothed and cured by

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Simply rub it in where the pain is. No more tortured days, or feverish nights.

Sprains, sprains, and swellings, sore neck, crick in the back—all must go when you rub in LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. It has dispelled forever the haunting spectre of human suffering.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Agents for Hongkong:

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Secretary.

"VIYELLA"

DAY SHIRTS

WHITE & STRIPED WITH COLLARS TO MATCH.

TENNIS SHIRTS

WHITE WITH COLLARS ATTACHED.

PYJAMAS

PLAIN & STRIPED IN ALL SIZES & WEIGHTS.

"VIYELLA" is exceptionally refined in appearance.

washes splendidly and does not shrink.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Fensang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA
50,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ship on the Pacific.

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Monteagle ... 10 Feb. EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 12 Apr.
EMPEROR OF ASIA ... 15 Feb. Monteagle ... 14 Apr.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA ... 15 Mar. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ... 9 May.
Empress of Japan ... 28 Mar. Empress of Japan ... 23 May.Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current rates.

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SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Projected Sailings from Hongkong
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe	Awa Maru	WED., 7th
and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500	Feb., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....	Yokohama Maru	WED., 14th
C'UTTA via S'pore, F'ang & Rangoon.	Capt. Terada T. 12,500	Feb., at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Tenshin Maru	WEDNESDAY,
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	Capt. Shirai T. 8,000	14th Feb.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Sly Maru	TUES., 6th
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Capt. Takano T. 12,500	Feb., at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Miyazaki Maru	MON., 12th
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	Feb., at 10 a.m.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).	Tango Maru	SATUR., 10th
NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....	Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	Feb., at 10 a.m.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	Tons & Speed	10th Feb.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	26th Feb.
Tenyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinjo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
	Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Ports.	return G\$619. (£122).
	Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVICE, MISSIONARIES etc.	return G\$250.
	ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.	
	Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.	

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.
Steamer Tons & Speed Leave HongkongFor Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to
T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 291.**JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondar 16th Feb. | S.S. Tjikembang 13th Apr.
Bintang 18th Mar. | Arakan 14th May.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.**

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

FEBRUARY 6, APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1924.**THE ROYAL MAIL
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FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW/BANGKOK	Chengtu	4th Feb. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Anhui	4th Feb. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Sunning	6th Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Team	Sungkiang	7th Feb. at noon
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	9th Feb. at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "ANSUL."

EMANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers " " and " ". Excellent saloon accommodation, amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on " " and " ".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

" " and " " with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.**Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Feb. 1, 1917.**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	With leave on or about	To
Tikini				3rd Feb. SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		1st Feb.	7th Feb.	KOBE

" All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574.
York Building. (15)**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc. and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAM.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GERMAN NOTE.

Some of its Restrictive Features.

London, February 1. Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdams says that the Memorandum accompanying the German Note prohibits traffic in the waters around Britain, France, Italy and certain areas in the Mediterranean. The exceptions are: America to Falmouth, and Falmouth to Southwold. It permits an American passenger service with Falmouth once weekly, defining the route such ships must follow, and elaborates the signs such ships must carry. The American Government must guarantee that such ships will not carry contraband. Germany has notified Holland that she is willing to make special provision in respect of mail and passenger traffic from Falmouth to Southwold.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE SINKING OF THE LAURENTIC.

Victims Perish of Cold.

London, January 31. At the inquest on the victim of the Laurentic, Captain Arthur Norton emphasised that the victim had died of cold. As an instance, he mentioned that a boat had been picked up on the afternoon after the disaster, which contained seventeen frozen bodies, and that another had five survivors out of twenty. The remainder had been frozen to death.

An Admiralty Statement.

London, February 1. The Admiralty emphasised that all the survivors of the explosion on the Laurentic were placed in boats, and that those lost were unable to reach the shore owing to the cold and the severity of the weather.

MORE GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS THREATENED.

Most Serious Period of War to Begin.

Amsterdam, February 1. A telegram from Berlin says that authoritative circles characterise the new British minefield as an "aggressive measure and as further evidence of Britain's ruthless warfare against which so far no effective protest has been made by neutrals."

It concluded by threatening reprisals.

Dr. Bethmann Hollweg and Herr Zimmerman have returned to Berlin from Headquarters after lengthily debating the policy on land and sea.

The telegram declares that the most serious and decisive period of the war is about to begin.

American Ships Warned.

New York, February 1. A despatch from Berlin says that a German Note on President Wilson's peace address to the Senate has been communicated to neutrals. It declared that the rejection of the peace offer forces Germany to disregard the restrictions of naval warfare from February 1; and asks the United States to co-operate to prevent sacrifice of life by warning American ships not to enter certain barred zones.

German Note Causes Extreme Gravity.

Washington, February 1. Preliminary consideration of the German Note has occasioned expressions of opinion, giving the impression that the situation is viewed with extreme gravity. Prompt action is expected.

A FRENCH MAN-POWER QUESTION.

Paris, February 1. The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Bill to re-examine those rejected or exempted is expected to last some days; and seventy-eight amendments voted by opposition.

General Lyautey, in a maiden speech, said that the Bill would enable those who had recovered from wounds to serve; and to those that refused it would bring pressure. It would be loyal to their Allies to order an increase of their effectives.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG VISITS FLANDERS.

Amsterdam, February 1. General von Hindenburg is expected at Brussels to-day en route to Ghent and Flanders.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL KANE.

London, February 1. The death is announced of Admiral Kane, the hero of Caliapo and Samoa in 1883.

CYCLE ACCESSORIES.

Wholesale Theft at Kowloon.

Inspector Gordon told Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, in a case in which a man was charged with receiving stolen property, that during the last two months many lamps, bells and pumps have been stolen off various bicycles during the fifteen hours at Kowloon. The bicycles had been left outside houses, whilst their owners were taking tea. Two days ago a small boy was arrested while attempting to steal a lamp, and he gave information which led to another boy being arrested. This led to the defendant, and from his second-hand bicycle shop at Yau Ma Tei the police recovered four lamps, four bells and one pump. The boy admitted stealing the articles, and said the man bought them from him. Defendant maintained that he paid a reasonable price for the goods, and that he did not know they were stolen.

He was represented by Mr. Agassiz, and later in the morning

the case was heard by Mr. G. D. Melbourne.

Two boys were sentenced to 14 days and 10 strokes and seven days and 10 strokes respectively, for stealing, and a marine hawker was fined \$10 and sentenced to 14 days for receiving.

When the case against a second-hand bicycle dealer was heard, evidence was given by Mr. J. Hyde, of Kowloon, who identified one of the bells produced as his property. It was stolen on January 28.

Defendant stated, on oath, that he bought the bells, lamps and pump (produced), but had no knowledge that they were stolen. He gave a reasonable price for them.

Mr. Agassiz having addressed his Worship at some length, the defendant was fined \$10, or 14 days' hard labour.

An Earthquake at Hankow. — Hankow, January 26.—In the morning of January 24, there was an earthquake at Hankow, and it was of rather a strong

THE SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute:

Banks.	s. \$ 720.00.
Douglas.	s. \$ 116.00.
India (Def.)	s. \$ 131.00.
China Sugars.	s. \$ 126.00.
Luxon Sugars.	s. \$ 40.00.
H.K. Wharves.	s. \$ 87.00.
K'loon Docks.	s. \$ 127.00.
Cements.	s. \$ 11.80.
H.K. Electric.	s. \$ 49.00.
H.K. Tramways.	s. \$ 7.20.

TO THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

When you burn with martial ardour,
And you swell your chest with pride,
And the tramp of soldiers marching thrills your soul,
Don't you feel that nothing matters

Till you've had your courage tried
And you've heard the shells whine dismal to their goal?

When the spark of manhood in you bursts right forth to vigorous flame,
At the kettle-drums' and bugles' sounding note,

Doesn't your blood in rushing torrents
Make your heart jump just the same

As when first you kissed the girl on whom you dote?

When you read the daily papers' Which tell of many a dead
Of the men who for old England won her place,

Doesn't a flush of joy pervade you And fresh courage in you breed
When you think that you belong to that same race?

When you see a gallant reg'ment Start so proudly for the front
And you hear the wives' and children's last adieus,
Doesn't the thought come to you slowly

That you've calmly stayed away And let others fight while you in comfort muse?

When the work that you are doing
And the leisure you've to spend

At the sports that need in wartime must seem tame,
Don't you think of those who're dying

On whose valour you depend For your safety while you carry on your game?

When to save uneasy conscience You decide to let things rest
And to join a force that ne'er can see a fight,

Whilst your peaceful guard you're keeping
Don't you feel that you may best serve your country where there is some use for might?

When you march round the parade-ground
With your rifle at the slope

And you're practised in the latest modes of war,
Don't you see the farce you're playing

When you know you cannot hope To dought but watch the battle from afar?

When you see the coloured races With the most diverse of creeds
Come out to fight the battles of your land,

Sure you can't help feeling eager When you know your country's needs
Just to add your quota to that glorious band.

If you wish to cross the ocean, Or on work or pleasure bent,
And in just the normal way safely arrive,

Don't you realise that sailors Comforts in warships pent
Risk their lives that you serenely may survive?

When the mother who has born you Falls beneath the enemy's sword
(And there are many such since this dread war began.)

Will you hide your virile courage 'Neath a stoic look and word
And not e'er seek the vengeance of a man?

MEMO: Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1917.

CHRISTMAS IN TRENCHES.

Peace When "Fritz Lies Down And Dies."

With the British Armies in the Field, December 17, 1916.—A year ago, when I went into the trenches at Neuve Chapelle on Christmas Eve, a soldier who was standing in a puddle, with his back to some sandbags, said, "Anyhow, it's the last Christmas we shall spend at war. That's one comfort."

But now, in another week, it will be another Christmas in time of war, and already, forgetting the hopes of a year ago, men who were out in the trenches then, and all the newcomers, are thinking, with a little sentiment in their hearts—underneath their cartridge belts—of the good old day when once upon a time there was peace on earth and goodwill to men.

This talk of a German peace has not excited the men much.

"Peace? I hope to goodness it's true," said an Irish soldier when the rumour first came out by wireless, and then he added, after a queer, deep breath, "but not peace on German terms."

Yesterday I saw two young soldiers run up to an old Frenchman who came to the edge of their camp blowing a tin trumpet. He had newspapers in a leather bag by his side, and the soldier who had run faster than his comrade was the first to get the news. He scanned the headlines, and then laughed.

"We'll have to say over Christmas, matey! No peace till old Fritz lies down and dies."

"Oh, that's all right," said the other boy. "Give it till Easter—this time two years."

"The French officers," said one of them—and his words might have been said about British officers—"do not open a little window of hope in their hearts. Peace will come only when Germany is beaten."

So without thinking of peace overmuch, the British Army is getting on with the war—and weather permitting—and preparing for Christmas in exile again.

To those who have the bad luck to be in the trenches there won't be much fun in it, anyway.

Behind the lines, in hundreds of French villages and scores of French towns where British troops are billeted, the shop windows are already exhibiting their Christmas wares, and the butchers and mess presidents are buying up good things to eat and drink over and above the day's rations. Mudmen with steel helmets over grimy faces, just out of the trenches as you can tell by a glance, flatten their noses against the window-panes just like small boys outside a pastry-cook's shop.

It is a question whether they shall buy a picture worked in wool, or a box of chocolate with a portrait of Papa Joffre, or a wrist watch studded with imitation diamonds or a piece of Ypres lace worked by a refugee, or an effigy of the Crown Prince hanging to a gallows, or an album of ruined towns in France or Belgium—as a Christmas gift for the ones who most expects it.

In one town I know, not far from the front, British and French soldiers are studying the same problem at the same shop windows, blue and khaki all muddied over by the slime of the battle-fields, side by side, and jostling on the pavements. The Christmas mood is on them all, for they are out of the trenches for a spell, and mean to make the best of their time behind the lines.

The grim side of war is not to be seen in the streets of towns very near to the red edge of it, and even the motor lorries, which come lumbering through with new loads of shells for the killing of men, have sprigs of holly tied to their bows, and young gunners of the R.F.A. are taking mistletoe boughs on their lorry to make things look merry and bright in the gun-pits.

For such is the queerness of men's hearts that the old symbols stand even in this wreckage of the things they mean.

Meanwhile the guns are not silent, and there is no sign of Christmas entertainments in No Man's Land for the benefit of

LYONS FAIR.

The Latest Arrangements.

Notwithstanding the severe strain of the war on the Government of the French Republic, the nation has not overlooked the industrial side of the position, and with a view of affording manufacturers an opportunity of submitting all the articles of their manufacture, and of booking orders for delivery at stipulated dates, a great fair is to be held again at Lyons, commencing on March 1, and closing on 15, of the same month. A similar fair was held at Lyons last year and was a great success, and it is confidently expected that the fair in 1917 will be on a much larger scale.

It will be held under the patronage of the President of the Republic and the Minister for Commerce and Industry, a very distinguished and representative committee, which includes the names of the British, Italian, Portuguese, Belgian and Serbian ambassadors and ministers, with a large number of deputies and leading commercial gentlemen. The principal aim of the Lyons Fair is to replace that of Leipzig. By means of this fair it will be easy for those who formerly bought in Germany and Austria to find manufacturers in France and in the allied and neutral countries. The principal reasons for the selection of Lyons for the holding of the fair is that the geographical situation of Lyons is excellent. It is at the gates of the South of France, near Spain, close to Italy, adjoining Switzerland, and standing at the junction of all the routes to Central Europe.

In spite of circumstances particularly unfavourable, due to the war, the 1916 fair was a great success. In that year the committee had calculated on 300 to 400 stands at the most, but 212 were allotted, over 300 applications having to be refused, being made too late for the committee to construct the stands. The amount of business transacted in 1916 as near as could be calculated, amounted to over £2,000,000; added to this the orders refused amounted to £1,600,000. As a proof of the satisfaction of the exhibitors, 507 of them before leaving, applied for stands in 1917.

The Lyons Fair is not a sightseeing exhibition, as only commercial visitors are allowed to enter the stands, and it is strictly forbidden to deliver any article during the period of the fair or sell retail. The great object of the Lyons Fair is to put manufacturers into direct communication with buyers, thus by the Press, by circulars in six languages widely distributed, by the French Chamber of Commerce abroad, in a word, by all means, the Lyons Fair invites to that city the thousands of buyers who formerly went every year to Leipzig.—*Journal of Commerce*.

German charities. There have been several entertainments of a different kind over there during the last few days, but the German soldiers do not like these "flying matinees," as our men call them.

They are trench raids of the old grim, quick, deadly kind, as those which preceded the battles of the Somme—a drum fire of heavy and light artillery, a sudden dash across No Man's Land, a few minutes of bloody work, then back again with a prisoner, or a few shoulder-straps.

The enemy has retaliated by similar raids, but he has no real spirit for this kind of fighting, depending utterly after all planes have been made upon individual daring and temper.

The great French victory at Verdun makes all record of such raids on our front insignificant, but they show that the enemy is deeply anxious to test our strength, which is growing against him, and to keep up the prestige of an offensive spirit.

We know that in his trenches there is only one passionate desire. His men are praying for peace at Christmas; at least for a quick peace, and all the Christmas letters coming to them from Germany will be full of that hope, which if it is fulfilled will bring only a deeper despair.—Philip Gibbs in the *Daily Chronicle*.

NO TRUST IN GERMANY. NEW YEAR'S DAY FIGHT.

Straight Speaking by Mr. Bonar Law.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying in the House of Commons to a speech by Mr. Lees Smith (who argued that the Prime Minister had not closed the door to peace, and that the benefit of the war could only be secured by a league of nations), said:

I am bound to say that if the spirit of the speech the hon. member has just delivered were to prevail in this country, then I believe all the blood and treasure which has been spent in this war will have been spent in vain. (Cheers.) We do not love war, and if I saw any prospect of securing the object for which we have been fighting by a peace tomorrow, there is no man in this House who would welcome it more gladly than I would.

What is the position? The hon. gentleman (Mr. Lees Smith) says let us trust to the old Liberal traditions, let us trust the good hearts of those we are dealing with. Why, we are in this terrible situation because we did trust the hearts of those people; we had not believed that the crimes which have been committed would ever have been committed by any human beings. (Cheers.)

It is all very well to say let us get to terms of peace. Yes, but can you get any terms of peace more binding than the treaty to protect the neutrality of Belgium? Can you come to any conclusion on paper or by promises which will give us greater security than we had before the war? Why are we fighting?

I only hope that not this country alone, but all the neutral nations of the world, will understand the position we have now reached. Germany has made proposals of peace. On what basis? On the basis of her victorious armies. Mr. Lees Smith told us that if we won the victory there will be conscription for ever in this country. What would be the position if peace is settled on the basis of a victorious German army? (Cheers.)

Let us remember all that and realise that this war would have been fought utterly in vain unless we could make sure that it should never again be in the power of a single man or a group of men to plunge the world into misery or war again. He asked, too, was there to be no reparation for the wrongs, was peace to come on the basis that the greatest crime in the world's history was to go absolutely unpunished?

Sir John Simon said it seemed to him desirable in view of the controversy which arose a year ago to make it quite plain how widespread and, as he believed, universal was the acceptance from all sections of opinion and in all parts of the country of the Prime Minister's declaration in answer to the German Peace Note. (Cheers.) The Prime Minister gave the only answer which could possibly have been given to that communication. He had not slammed the door on peace, but he pointed out that no terms had been even suggested, and that any discussion of this communication under these circumstances would be a delusion and a sham.

Brother of Rajah Brooke.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

How to Increase the Utility of Shipping.

The work of the Ship Controller is of vital importance to the prosecution of the war. The loss of shipping by submarine attack is regrettable, but so far cannot be said to have achieved the aim of our enemies. The shortage in tonnage, which undoubtedly affects the situation, is due rather to the enormous demands made for ship tonnage to convey our troops and their war equipment, and for other purely military purposes. We are suffering, too, from the grave disadvantage consequent upon the almost entire cessation of merchant shipbuilding for two years, due to the absence of labour and to the absorption of steel for the production of war munitions of all kinds. Hitherto little has been done to rectify the situation. In a previous article we have pointed out how women's labour may be utilized in merchant shipbuilding to an extent which is only possible of achievement with the fullest patriotic support of labour and with a high degree of unselfishness on the part of the women of the country. This is not a time for allowing social conventions to interfere with the vigorous prosecution of the war. Our men power including the work of women, capable physically and intellectually, must be utilized to an extent and in processes far beyond the conception of bygone times. Sir Joseph Macleay's duty is therefore two-fold. He must expedite as far as is humanly possible the building of new ships, and at the same time exert the greatest effort toward the attainment of efficiency in the use of existing vessels. The former work not only requires the enlistment of more women into the ranks of shipyard employes, but the incalculable vital need for the last unit of physical energy of every worker every hour and every day. Beyond this, there is need to concentrate attention on the ships which are most suited to our immediate requirements, and particularly in the care of such ships which may be furthest advanced. This requires some measure of co-ordination and the pooling of workers in each district, is now being done on the Wear, under agreement reproduced in our Industrial Notes, so that there shall be the quickest mobilization of possible tonnage. The second function of the Ship Controller must be to utilize to the greatest possible extent the vessels afloat. Every engineer knows that efficiency must be measured by the output of men or machines within a given period of time. Thus every hour of idleness detracts from the efficiency attained. That this applies to shipping has not been fully grasped by those responsible for the utilization of manpower. Every day that a ship of 7,000 tons deadweight capacity remains in port means the loss, in the case of a 10-knot ship, of 70,000 ton-miles per hour. Every week lost in port means the loss of a ship's cargo of iron ore from Bilbao for our blastfurnaces. It will thus be realized that ship control requires, almost as a fundamental condition, adequate labour at ports to ensure the "turn-about" of a ship in the shortest time. If the requirements of the fighting force cannot allow a sufficient of dock labour to ensure this necessity, then labour must in this case waive its objection to the importation of blacks. Prisoners of war in this country should also be used for work. The new Government for the prosecution of the war promises to be more capable of achieving victory, which is an imperative necessity for this country and her Allies, if not for the world. But no Government, however capable of organizing efficiency, can succeed unless it has the active support of every unit of the nation. We are sure that Mr. Lloyd George's War Government will do their duty. We can only hope that the immense influence which each individual in the Government can exert in his own particular sphere of activity will help also to a fuller realization of the national need. As we have said, the individual, with all his rights and privileges, must become merged in the nation with all its grave necessities. Unless this is accomplished, rights and

privileges as individuals or as a nation may be swamped by the ruthless and inhuman government of the enemy. The time has come when each unit of the nation, however humble his position or insufficient his capacity, must do that duty which can best promote the national safety. The war must be prosecuted with unity of purpose, mental virility and physical vigour on the part of each and all. We cannot win repose under an eiderdown or with kid gloves on hand. Nor can we listen to the enemies' official overture for peace negotiations, except in terms which agree with ours, which are to make certain, beyond possibility of doubt, that our children and our children's children shall not be wantonly subjected to the horrible experiences of our generation of devilishly conceived barbarities, of scientifically planned cruelties, of "red ruin and the breaking up of laws." —Engineering.

An Inventive Merchant Service Officer.

The officers in the mercantile marine, with few exceptions, cannot lay claim to being of the inventive genius, says the *Journal of Commerce*. This may be accounted for by their attention being engrossed in the many and varied duties appertaining to the seafaring profession, or to the restricted scope of their surroundings. Some useful and practical inventions in connection with the ship's equipments have, however, emanated from seagoing merchant officers. Amongst this number, Mr. Henry Morgan can claim to take his place, for he has invented and patented a device for making watertight all hatchways and ventilators in a ship's holds. The device applies chiefly to ships constructed with two or more decks, the object aimed at being that, should a vessel be holed below the water-line, a means would be at hand to once close all spaces leading into the damaged hold, and thereby prevent the ingress of water rising above the lowest deck, thus practically making the vessel float on that deck. The patent consists of watertight steel doors fitted under the deck on each side of each hatchway, which, when necessary, can be quickly closed, thus hermetically sealing up the hatchway at the lower part of the stemings. These doors can be worked by hand or by an arrangement from the bridge or other place, as in the case of bulkheads. It is quite possible that many a good vessel sunk by mine or submarine during the war might have been saved had she been fitted with Mr. Morgan's appliance. For salvage purposes in floating a stranded vessel a ready means would be available for securing the lower holds. Mr. Morgan, who is an officer in the White Star Line, is a native of Droylsden, and sprung from sailor stock. After completing his education at St. Joseph's College, Droylsden, he started his sea life as a boy in the Argentine Jessy, owned and commanded by his father, and engaged in the coasting trade. After 18 months of hard training, for Mr. Morgan says his father showed him no favour, he made a voyage to Canada and back in the barque Sagres. After this he joined the barque Volbadarn Castle, owned by Robert Thomas and Co., of Liverpool, signing on as A.B., but living with the apprentices. In this vessel he spent 2½ years, going from Liverpool to Sydney, from there to Newcastle, thence to West Coast and back to Newcastle in ballast. Coal was again loaded for Valparaiso. Mr. Morgan was at the latter port at the time of the great earthquake and, states that it was an experience he shall not quickly forget. His ship fortunately escaped damage, but for the time was thronged with refugees, who flocked for safety from the shore. From Valparaiso Mr. Morgan went to Iquique, where a cargo of nitrate was loaded for Hull. On arrival home he left his ship, and after a short vacation joined the Blue Funnel liner Patroclus as quartermaster, making a voyage to Australia and back. It was in this ship that he had an experience which occasionally falls in the career of a sailor. The Patroclus, as was customary, was calling at Portland to take her pilot, but a dense fog, prevailing at the time, the vessel got ashore inside Portland Bill, and remained fast. Salvage operations were carried out under the superintendence of Captain Fred. W. Young, the principal salvage officer of the Liverpool Salvage Association. After over a fortnight's hard work the Patroclus was floated and the cargo having been all discharged, she was brought to Liverpool. The crew remained by the ship the whole time. After making a voyage in another Blue Funnel boat, the Jason, Mr. Morgan secured his second mate's certificate, and was at once engaged for a term of three years' service with the Asiatic Steamship Company, going out to Calcutta to join the firm. He completed his term, at the end of which he was second officer, having served in several of the steamers of the company. Having met with an accident during his service in the East, Mr. Morgan decided to return home, and before taking service again he secured his master's certificate, having passed for chief officer in Bombay. He next took service with the Canard Company as junior officer in the Osmanias, this being just previous to the outbreak of war. He left this vessel on her being requisitioned by the Government, when he served later in the Alasans, Campanis, Brecis, and finally in the Mediterranean. Resigning from the Canard, Mr. Morgan joined the White Star Line as junior officer in one of their large and new liners in which vessel he has served for the last twelve months, recently being granted sick leave. He says the idea of the watertight doors for hatchways and ventilators in a ship's holds. The device applies chiefly to ships constructed with two or more decks, the object aimed at being that, should a vessel be holed below the water-line, a means would be at hand to once close all spaces leading into the damaged hold, and thereby prevent the ingress of water rising above the lowest deck, thus practically making the vessel float on that deck. The patent consists of watertight steel doors fitted under the deck on each side of each hatchway, which, when necessary, can be quickly closed, thus hermetically sealing up the hatchway at the lower part of the stemings. These doors can be worked by hand or by an arrangement from the bridge or other place, as in the case of bulkheads. It is quite possible that many a good vessel sunk by mine or submarine during the war might have been saved had she been fitted with Mr. Morgan's appliance. For salvage purposes in floating a stranded vessel a ready means would be available for securing the lower holds. 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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS: SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS: N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

Banks	sa.	\$720
Cantons	n.	\$75
North Chinas	n.	150
Unions	n.	\$900
Yangtzes	n. or 73	\$255

FIRE INSURANCES.

CHINA FIRES.

H.-K. FIRES.

SHIPPING.

DOUGASIES.

STEAMBOATS.

INDOS (DEF).

INDOS (PREF).

FERRIES.

SUGARS.

MILABONS.

KALIANS.

LANGKATS.

RAUBS.

TRONCHS.

URAKS.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. WHARVES.

KOWLOON DOCKS.

SHAI DOCKS.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

CENTRALS.

H. K. HOTELS.

LAND INVEST.

H'PHERYS EST.

K'FOON LANDS.

SHAI LANDS.

WEST POINTS.

COTTON MILLS.

EVOS.

KUNG YIKS.

SHAI COTTONS.

YANGTSZEOPOOS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BORNEOS.

CHINA LIGHT & P. B.

PROVIDENTS.

DAIRY FARMS.

H. K. ELECTRIS.

H. K. ICE CO.

ROPES.

STEEL FOUNDRIES.

TRAMS, PEAK, OLD.

TRAMS, PEAK, NEW.

LAUNDRIES.

U. WATERBOATS.

WATSONS.

WM. POWELLS.

MORNING POSTS.

CORRECTED TO NOON FRIDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T.

DEMAND.

30 D/S.

60 D/A.

4 M/S.

T/T SHANGHAI.

T/T SINGAPORE.

T/T INDIA.

T/T SAN FRANCIS.

T/T JAVA.

T/T MARKS.

T/T FRANCE.

DEMAND, PARIS.

4 M/S. L/C.

4 M/S. D/P.

6 M/S. L/C.

30 D/S. SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

30 D/S. SAN FRANCIS & NEW YORK.

4 M/S. MARKS.

4 M/S. FRANCE.

6 M/S. FRANCE.

DEMAND, GERMANY.

T/T BOMBAY.

DEMAND, BOMBAY.

T/T CALCUTTA.

DEMAND, CALCUTTA.

DEMAND, MANILA.

DEMAND, SINGAPORE.

DEMAND, HONGKONG.

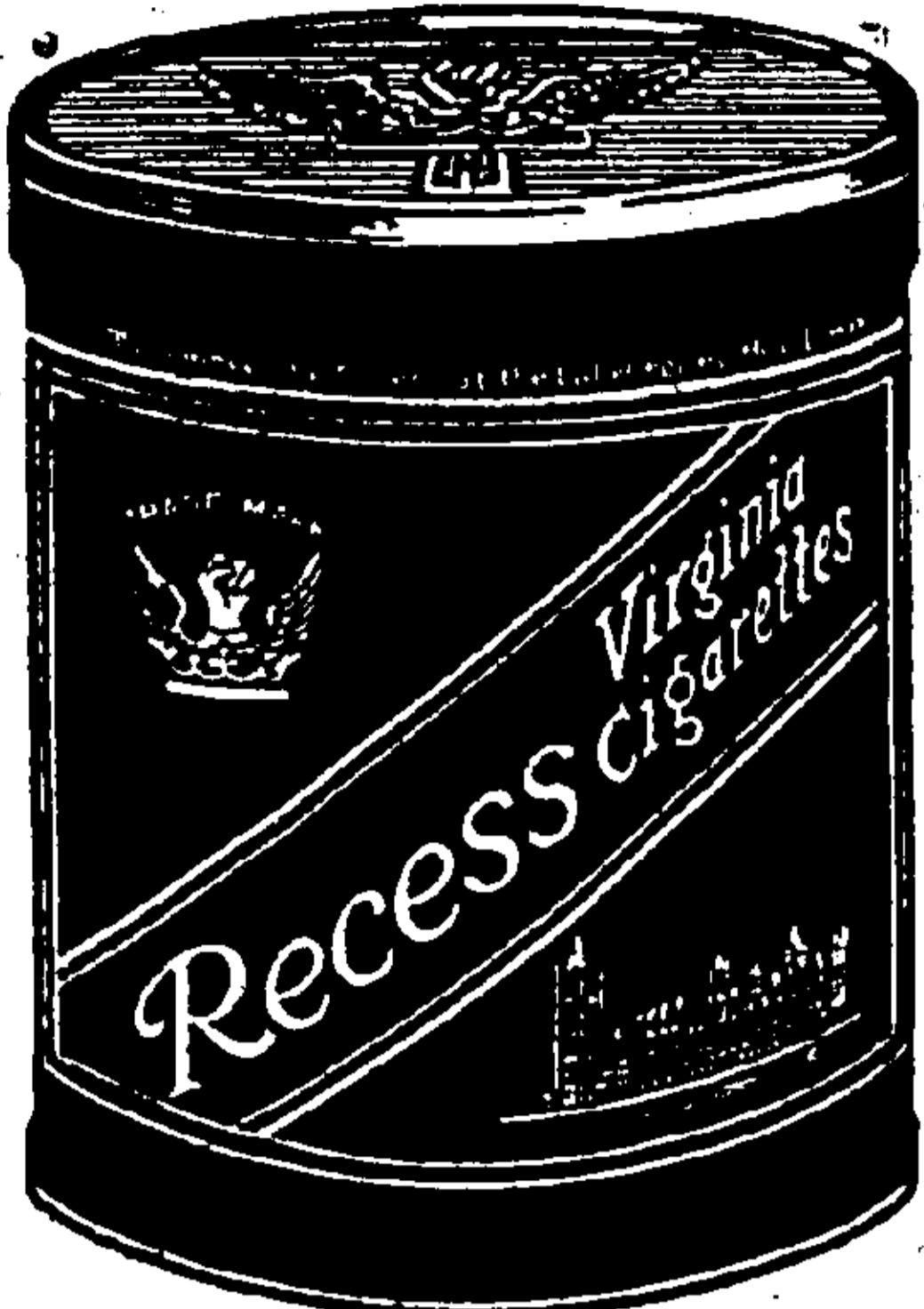
DEMAND, HAIPHONG.

DEMAND, BANGKOK.

NOTICES.

"RECESS"

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



MANUFACTURED BY

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER
FLEET, HONGKONG
AGENCY.THE office of this Agency has
this day been removed to
St. George's Building, Second
Floor, Room No. 5. (Entrance
from Chater Road).THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO. LTD.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February, to the 12th February, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON.
General Managers.

IMPRINT ON YOUR MIND

THAT IN

"PRIMO" BEER

There is a food value as well as beverage enjoyment, for three reasons:

1.—Primo beer is beer that is always uniform in quality; never varies.

2.—It is a product of the most carefully selected and highest ingredients harmoniously used, the result of many years' experience.

3.—The hops have a nerve-soothing value. The malt not only has food value, but is, of all foods, one of the most quickly and easily turned by digestion into nourishment.

Obtainable from all Wine Merchants.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

CEO, P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE AND
GENERAL BROKER.

PUBLIC AUCTION

of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong to be sold by order of the Mortgagors by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 6th day of February, 1917,
at 3 o'clock p.m.By
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT.Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.The Property consists of:—
All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT NO. 25. Together with the messuages and premises thereon—known as Nos. 6 and 7 Praya East and Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Queen's Road, East Victoria aforesaid.

The said premises are held for the term of 999 years from the 9th day of July 1844 created therein by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 14th day of July 1882 and made between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and Lee Yune Wa of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants and conditions therein reserved and contained.

Area 27,500 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown Rent \$484 84.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

DENNYS & BOWLEY,

6, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at Messrs. Jebsen & Co.'s offices, Queen's Road Central.

A Quantity of Office Furniture comprising:—

Teak desks and writing tables, chairs, cupboards, showcases, copying presses, clocks, electric fans and lamps, etc., etc.

Also

4 Steel Safes.

8 Typewriters (Underwood and others).

1 Duplicator.

On view from Tuesday, the 6th February.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Teak hatstand, writing tables, teak bookcases, blackwood overmantel, jardinières & stools, engravings, ornaments, carpets, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table, teak sideboard with bevelled mirrors, dinner waggon, ice chest, dinner service, glassware, etc., etc.

Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak single and double wardrobes with glass doors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, toilet crockery, Shantai hats, etc., etc.

Also
1 Cottage Piano by Weidenbaumer.

1 Grand Piano by Steinway & Sons.

And

A Consignment of Household Linen comprising Dimark table cloths, napkins, face and bath towels, cotton sheets, pillow cases, cushion covers, white lace curtains, etc.

On view from Tuesday,

the 6th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

POST OFFICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Shatukot, Shatin and Shauengshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autu, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samgul and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongming.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except

Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Nantau and Samnei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek K. L.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongming.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchow.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kackong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except

Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Tin Shui Wai.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

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